

The Alamo Gordo News.

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NEW MEXICO STATE FAIR THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL

To be Held at Albuquerque October 9 to 14

NEW AMUSEMENTS; POULTRY SHOW BIG ONE

Albuquerque, New Mexico, Feb. 28, 1911.—At a recent meeting of the New Mexico Fair Association, the week October 9-14 was chosen for the next fair, which is to be called the "New Mexico State Fair, 31st Annual." President Isaac Barth and Secretary-Manager John B. McManus, who will direct the destinies of the coming fair, have already aggressively taken hold of the proposition and there is every indication that the Exposition will be on a larger scale than ever before.

The New Mexico Association recently successfully negotiated an arrangement with the Colorado Fair Managers, whereby a racing circuit was established to take in Pueblo, Canon City, Lamar, Las Animas, Rocky Ford, Trinidad, and other Colorado towns and Albuquerque.

This racing circuit will mean vastly more attractive running and harness racing, the cooperative plan being a great inducement to horsemen, as they will be provided with at least two months racing, with a prospect for an even break financially, and perhaps finishing up ahead of the game providing their racers are fortunate.

The fair officials this year intend to make a determined effort to advertise New Mexico to the world in a way that has never been done before. Much attention will be paid this year to New Mexico's resources.

A land exposition on quite an elaborate scale will be one of the big features. Visitors will be shown what can be raised on New Mexico soil, and will be given an idea as to the approximate cost of land in various sections, together with the approximate cost for the installation of pumping systems and other improvements.

The Agricultural and Horticultural exhibits will be as extensive this year as possible, and extra efforts will be made to have the different sections of the State send exhibits, and if possible, representatives to encourage visitors to take a look at the farming possibilities offered.

The Poultry show this year will be bigger and better than ever, and will be under the direction of Mr. John Rueb, of the New Mexico Poultry Breeders' Association.

Many new amusements will be offered this year, including daily flights by aviators. Base ball will be given the usual amount of attention and some of the big league stars will be in on the tournament, which will be open to all teams in New Mexico, Arizona, Trinidad, Colorado, Amarillo, and El Paso, Texas.

Frank Rothrock left Monday afternoon for Central Point, Oregon, where he will make his future home. Mrs. Rothrock will remain in Alamo Gordo with her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Hall, until Mr. Rothrock gets comfortably settled and has the new home ready for occupancy.

HOW TO POISON COYOTES; THESE PESTS ARE COY

Kill a Goat, Sheep, Calf or Take a Cow That has Died, for Bait

STRYCHNINE CAPSULES COVERED WITH TALLOW

In communities in this county where coyotes are a pest, it will be well to observe the following directions in poisoning them: First kill a goat, sheep, calf, or take a cow that has recently died for bait. Build around this bait a brush corral so thick and high that the wolves cannot climb over it. Procure some large capsules and fill them with strychnine. Attach a thread to a capsule and holding the end of the thread, dip the capsule in warm tallow and withdraw it until the tallow on the capsule hardens; repeat this operation until a ball of tallow is built around the capsule as large as a partridge egg. Clip the thread just where it enters the tallow ball, attach another capsule and treat it in the same way, allowing it to fall when the thread is clipped into a bucket or basket and being very careful not to touch the ball with your fingers. The coyote does not like the smell of your fingers. Scatter these tallow balls around your brush corral which encloses the big bait. The animal will be attracted by the scent of the meat. He will try to climb the brush corral or find an entrance. In doing this he will lick up a few of your tallow balls containing strychnine. This poison will be taken into an empty stomach and will kill the wolf before he gets away from the corral. Herein consists the advantage of this method over poisoning meat. Poison is much slower in taking effect upon a full stomach than upon an empty one. Besides this, he will stay with the brush corral until he dies, so that you can get his scalp. Other methods of poisoning rarely kill the animal on the spot.

The Editor of the Headlight used this method in Western Texas and got from two to nine each night as long as the supply of coyotes lasted.—Deming Headlight.

Roosevelt and Rough Riders

Some of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders who were with him in Cuba, are trying to arrange for a reunion of those famous fighters to be held at Fort Worth during the Feeders and Breeders' show, March 13 to 18. Colonel Roosevelt is to be the guest of the show on the 14th, and the programme is to have the Rough Riders meet him as he enters the city and act as his escort. A number of the Rough Riders live in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and such of them as have been approached give enthusiastic support to the proposition.

Teacher (to new scholar)—"How does it happen that your name is Allen and your mother's name is Brown?"

Little Lad (after a moment's thought)—"Well, you see, it's this way: She married again and I didn't."—Jessie Warrington in Woman's Home Companion for March.

ALAMOGORDO IS STRIVING FOR ANOTHER SANATORIUM

Woodmen of The World Considering Sanatorium Proposition

Matter to be Decided at Meeting at Mineral Wells, March 14

Alamo Gordo has her eye on a new sanatorium, one of the biggest of them all, and does not mean to leave any stone unturned in the effort to land the business and philanthropic enterprise.

The order of the Woodmen of the World has almost definitely decided to build a sanatorium, which will be located in western Texas, New Mexico or Arizona. The question will be voted upon at the meeting of the sovereign camp for western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to be held at Mineral Wells, Texas, March fourteenth.

George M. Tower is the regularly elected delegate who will

attend the meeting at Mineral Wells. Dr. J. R. Gilbert also will go, as a special representative. Alamo Gordo has every natural advantage as to location and climate, and ought to be a strong contender in the contest.

While the decision as to a sanatorium rests with the jurisdiction mentioned above, any sanatorium which may be erected will be for the whole order. The order numbers half a million members and the emergency or reserve fund runs way into the millions. The order is fully prepared and able to build any kind of sanatorium that it may deem necessary for the welfare of its members.

Scholars Entertained

Those who helped to pack the auditorium at the school building Friday night, were well paid for the time spent, as the musical and literary entertainment provided by the students, was most enjoyable. The program was long and varied, containing some very amusing numbers and each were liberally applauded. Encores were numerous and the performers acquitted themselves like professional troupers.

"Grasshoppers," by Miss Felton's room, was a very funny little thing in costume and brought forth liberal applause and an encore. "When Grandma Was a Little Girl Like Me," by Nina and Eunice Cox, made a hit with the audience and the little singers had to "come back."

Hazel Shelton in coon costume, sang "He's Got a Gal for Every Day in the Week," and she did fine. Her make-up could hardly have been improved and the way she conducted herself was amusing. She too, responded to an encore. "Any Little Girl," by Henrie Oliver, was a pleasing number and showed talent and careful training. She came back and repeated the last verse. "I Remember You," by Master G. B. Oliver, showed that the little fellow knew a thing or two about singing catchy songs. He too, was called back.

There were many other good numbers on the fine program, but we have only mentioned a few of the most prominent ones, that showed extra preparation. Taken all to gether, it was fine.

The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$18.60, to be applied on the piano fund. There still remains a balance of about \$8.00 to be raised and this will easily be done at the next entertainment.

Much credit is due Miss Avery Oliver, who trained the voices and in fact had most to do with the entire program. She is unusually talented young lady and her services are most valuable in the school. Every participant on the program is entitled to liberal credit for his or her part in the evening's program.

Good Band Concert

The weather man finally smiled on the local band Sunday and enabled them to render their several times postponed concert. There were a goodly number scattered about the park, nearly all the benches being occupied and several standing or walking about.

This was the initial public appearance for the band in the form of a concert and it acquitted itself in a fine manner. Some of the members are mere boys, 11 or 12 years old, and under the careful and able tutelage of Prof. Y. Galindo, are becoming proficient on their different instruments. The concert lasted for some time and was enjoyed immensely.

This organization should receive proper encouragement, thereby making it possible to continue these concerts throughout the summer. A good band is an excellent advertisement for any town and Prof. Galindo's organization has material for a first-class band. But it takes money to conduct such an organization and pay for the services of such an efficient conductor as Prof. Galindo.

All the Comfort of a Home

A number of farmers of Kansas have taken for a motto, "Home Comforts for the Hog." They have installed coal oil stoves and other comforts of the home in their hogpens. Warmth in the sties not only makes life worth living to the hogs, but produces rapid growth in the pink-nosed pigs, thereby increasing the bank accounts of the owners. As yet none of the farmers has measured his hog sheds with the view of Axminster carpets. The coal oil stoves that are being used in the hog shed are simple contrivances. Each of these stoves cost about \$3.50. The wicks should never be turned high and the ventilation should be good.—Ex.

W. M. Stone, traveling representative of the Continental Oil Co., with headquarters at Albuquerque, was in Alamo Gordo Monday and Tuesday.

BROOM CORN YIELDS \$4,000 NET ON 58 ACRES

New Mexico Brush Corn Sold in New York at \$30 a Ton

TWO CROPS EACH YEAR CAN BE HARVESTED

It is an old saying that the woman who knows how she can handle almost any kind of a broom effectively, and some have proven that the stick has utility whether equipped with brush or not. But those housekeepers who delight in the best brooms are finding that a large per cent of the material of which it is composed, grows in New Mexico. The culture of broom corn is rapidly increasing and in 1910 New Mexico brush on the New York market sold at \$30 per ton above the average market price. Some notion of the profits which come to farmers who cultivate broom corn is emphasized in the experience of one man who cultivated 58 acres. This was the first crop on the land and yielded net \$4,000. Another advantage in growing broom corn in some part of New Mexico is the fact that it is possible in many instances to raise two crops a year, this having been done in several localities. It is the opinion of those who have given the matter careful attention that broom corn grown by irrigation will prove far more valuable than any other crop the farmer can raise.—Ex.

Cloudercroft Notes

The new pupils at school Monday were Frank Brantley and Willie West.

Most all the tiling for the sewerage is hauled and ready for use.

Rangers James A. Simmons and Leo Anderson are in town on business.

Mrs. C. F. Fite of Alamo Gordo is expected here soon.

The car of rock for the H. C. K. & Co. came up last week from Pinto.

Miss Pearl Walker spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks in Sixteen Spring Canon.

Miss Amy Eanes who has been visiting in Arizona, returned home Wednesday.

The masquerade ball given Wednesday in honor of Washington's birthday was quite a success.

Mr. Perry, one of the rangers of this country has been in Eight Mile on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Campbell of Sixteen Spring Canon made a business trip to Alamo Gordo last week.

Prof. Wilson and wife who have been teaching at Weed, N. M., passed through town Monday enroute to their home near Robstown, Texas.

The new books which have been added to the library lately are: Porter, Girl of the Limberlost, Johnston; Mary Ware, The Little Colonel's Chum, and Mary Ware in Texas, Lummis. Our Spanish Pioneers. These Johnston books are the last of the Little Colonel series.

Married; Feb. 27, 1911 at Alamo Gordo, Mr. George Sellars, and Miss Belle Bonnell.

LIGHTING PASSENGER TRAINS BY ELECTRICITY

Oil Lamps and Gas is Being Done Away With

HEAD LIGHT IS 50 C. P. IS A POWERFUL LIGHT

During the past few years there has been a marked effort on the part of the railroads to light more trains by electricity. Explosions of illuminating gas and fires caused by dripping oil lamps were the direct cause of this movement towards electric lighting. Leading railroads of the country, including the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, are now lighting most of their principal trains by the electric current. Electricity gives a brilliant, economical and safe lighting and it is not surprising that its use is rapidly increasing.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has now equipped all its through trains with electric lighting, sixty-seven of the best locomotives being equipped with Curtis turbo-generators. These little steam turbines, which whirl small but powerful electric generators, are mounted on top of the locomotive boiler and take up so little room that they are hardly noticeable. Each turbine secures its steam from the main boiler. As all the coaches are wired and fitted for electric lights, all that is necessary in making up the train is to lock the cable connections between the engine and the first coach, an operation that takes but a second or two. The tiny turbine requires but little steam and keeps up a steady flow of electricity during the entire run whether the train is motion or not, thereby doing away with all storage batteries such as are needed where axle-driven generators are used.

The locomotive headlight which has been adopted is a 50 c-p. carbon filament stereoscopic lamp, arranged with the usual reflector, and is said to give six times as much light as the old-fashioned oil headlight used in suburban service. There is a marble panel in the cab of the locomotive equipped with a voltmeter and rheostat, the latter permitting adjustment to meet the varying load on the lamp circuit.

The chief dangers of gas and oil for train lighting exist in time of serious wrecks. Time and time again the old oil lamps have overturned, scattering inflammable oil about, and setting the train on fire. In cases where the cars are overturned and twisted about the gas tubes and pipes have broken, causing explosions and the fires, started by the gas lamps, quickly follow the trail of leaking gas throughout the train and reduce it to ashes.

Guy is a Bachelor Now

Mrs. G. I. Watt started Tuesday for Kansas City, Mo., to visit her parents for a month. At least that was her intention when she left, but the length of her stay will depend largely upon how well Guy gets along at batching. Mrs. Garrard Chesnut, who was here the guest of her daughter Mrs. Frank W. Beach, returned to her home at Kansas City in company with Mrs. Watt. LATER—We understand that the visit has been shortened one week.